

October 8, although we will have in all likelihood a little bit of business to take care of, in truth October 8 really brings to a close most of the activity, almost all of the activity, it would be inexcusable not to deal with these important issues on intelligence which affect the safety and security of the American people. If we were unable to finish that, because it means we would not be able to address it until next year, that would be unpardonable.

To date, the Senate, in this bill, has addressed 35 of the 39 recommendations of the 9/11 Commission. Those are the 39 recommendations that deal with executive branch reorganization. The remaining recommendations will be addressed this week.

The Senate has covered a full range of issues: establishing a national intelligence director to manage the Nation's intelligence community, to advise the President; creating a national counterterrorism center to maximize our intelligence-gathering capabilities and maximizing our counterterrorism activities; redefining the national foreign intelligence program to better coordinate and unify the functions of our intelligence agencies; strengthening and reforming the CIA, the FBI, and other intelligence-related agencies; and ensuring that winning the war on terrorism is our top priority.

There were two additional reforms suggested by the Commission concerning Senate oversight of intelligence and homeland security and, as I mentioned, the Senate will be considering these two remaining recommendations this week.

It is going to be a very full week, but the Democratic leader and I agree that getting this done now must be our top priority. We are making real progress on the Senate floor. We are on the home stretch. We have another 5 days, beginning early today, and I am sure we will use all 5 days to the fullest sense. We have to have these major reforms completed this week.

I thank my colleagues for staying on task. I thank the managers of the bill in particular, Senators COLLINS and LIEBERMAN. They and the Parliamentarian and staff have been working solidly through the weekend. The managers have shown real leadership. These reforms clearly will protect America and make a safer and really more prosperous America because of the increased security that people can feel with a maximally performing intelligence system.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE ASSISTANT MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The distinguished assistant minority leader is recognized.

#### PROGRESS IN THE SENATE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, last week we all did tremendously important work, including the work that was

done by Senators COLLINS and LIEBERMAN on homeland security. We extended the highway bill until next May. The welfare bill, TANF, was extended. We passed a continuing resolution. These are things that did not take a lot of time, but a lot of work was entered into with many different groups and people to get to where we could complete those three items.

Mr. President, I would say through you to the distinguished majority leader, this week is going to be tough. We are going to have to have the cooperation of all Members because we not only have just a few days left, but those days are days that are involved with the Vice Presidential debate tomorrow and the Presidential debate on Friday. So we really have a lot of work to do. We are going to have to have the cooperation of all Members.

I think we have had good bipartisan support to move down the road on the homeland security bill. But I think people are going to have to take a look at the amendments they have filed. If an amendment in a subject area has been decided by an overwhelming vote, I think Senators should reconsider whether or not to propose those amendments. Some Senators are going to have filed amendments that are germane and they are going to have to decide whether or not they want to take the Senate's time. It would appear to me a number of these are not going to pass.

So we have a lot of work to do, a very short period of time to do it, and I think that with the spirit of getting toward the end of the session, which usually becomes a time for Members to cause problems, we haven't had that in the past several weeks and that has worked out very well. So I hope we can move forward as we have the past 3 weeks. It has been very rewarding to the Senate and to the country.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, leadership time is reserved.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond 60 minutes with the first 30 minutes of that time under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee, and the second 30-minute period under the control of the majority leader or his designee.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator DASCHLE, I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from New Mexico, Mr. BINGAMAN, and 10 minutes to the Senator from Florida, Mr. NELSON.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I thank the Chair. I thank my colleague from Nevada, Senator REID, for yielding me time.

#### KYOTO PROTOCOL

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, last week the Russian Federation began the process of ratifying the Kyoto Protocol on global warming. Russia's ratification is the crucial step that will bring the Kyoto Protocol into force as an international agreement.

In the initial stages of the negotiations, the Senate made clear that we would not be willing to sign any agreement on global warming that did not include scheduled commitments for the developing world in addition to the commitments that were being asked of ourselves. This was not a refusal to participate in the Kyoto negotiations, but it was a guide for what we would find acceptable if we were to actually enter into a treaty.

The Bush administration misrepresented that guide and decided to completely walk away from international negotiations on the issue. Now it looks as though a majority of the world will begin to move forward on the issue of global climate change without U.S. participation.

President Bush's decision was a profound and strategic mistake for our country. The protocol is moving forward now and the United States has very little to say about the direction that it will take. The administration has compounded the error of dropping out of the world climate discussion by failing to come up with a viable climate change policy of its own.

Relying solely on voluntary measures as the basis for our climate change strategy has proven to be ineffective in slowing the growth of our own greenhouse gas emissions. These voluntary actions have been in place since the previous Bush administration, the administration of George Herbert Walker Bush. And now they have been repackaged by the current Bush administration. The current administration and Republican leadership in the House have been so stalwart on this issue that they have opposed efforts in the Senate to even develop modest measures on climate protection, such as a national registry on greenhouse gas emissions and a national registry on climate change.

The science of climate change is clear. The potential losses to our economy through climate-related disruptions such as the increased frequency of hurricanes and other severe storms is starkly apparent. We are putting our own economic security and our competitive edge at risk every day that we delay addressing this issue. The fact that the Kyoto Protocol will officially be entered into force is a signal that the rest of the world is headed toward a marketplace for more efficient and cleaner ways to produce and use energy. But because we in the United States have absented ourselves from

the international discussions, we will have a limited role in setting the terms for the development of that marketplace.

The costs to our economic competitiveness could be substantial. A 1999 report by the President's committee of advisers on science and technology shows that between now and 2050 investments in new energy technologies in developing nations will likely be between \$15 and \$20 trillion, accounting for more than half of the global investments in energy supply.

Let me restate that. Between \$15 and \$20 trillion, 90 percent of the markets for coal and nuclear and renewable energy technologies that are expected to be developed, 90 percent of those markets are outside the United States. And the question arises: Who will supply those technologies? Given the right incentives, the United States has the technical capability and the human resources to lead in this area.

A recent edition of *Newsweek* demonstrated that a large number of U.S. companies, maybe even a majority, are ready to move forward. These companies want to take climate change seriously because they are fearful of losing a huge part of the growing market for clean energy technology. Clean energy technology is the future cornerstone of a world market, and we should be vying to capture that market. Instead, we are on a track for a future where we will be buying the technology from overseas rather than selling the technology to others.

In contrast to our weak policy on climate change, the Europeans and the Japanese have already made serious commitments to reducing emissions with or without Kyoto. They are poised to corner the market in the developing world while our discussions on climate are being held hostage by those who would like to avoid an honest discussion of the issue. The longer we play politics, the wider this gap will grow as the Europeans and the Japanese and others develop more efficient vehicles and cleaner and superior ways to produce energy.

Mr. President, I recently visited China, and the Chinese are developing at a rapid pace. My impression from that visit was of the enormous number of coal-fired powerplants that are scheduled to be built in that country over the next two decades.

This development illustrates why it is important to engage the developing world in climate negotiations. But by walking away from the table over 3 years ago, the administration did not improve its ability to cause that engagement to occur. Our misguided refusal to engage in the issue lets everyone else off the hook.

The news of Russia's willingness to go forward with the Kyoto Protocol should be a wake-up call to this administration. We should seize it as an opportunity for the United States to start showing leadership on the issue. Only then can we credibly engage

China and the developing world. One way of taking that leadership is for the United States to propel itself forward in the development of cleaner and more efficient technology. If we do not and if Kyoto goes into force, then the United States will run the risk of falling behind in participating in important new markets for energy technology.

There are flexibility mechanisms within the Kyoto structure to allow the United States to participate in a global regime, but we need to take our own first steps.

Two credible first steps could be, first, for us to strengthen our own capabilities for energy technology R&D, and, second, for us to develop a robust and verified national registry for greenhouse gas emissions.

With respect to the registry, if the United States is to develop a strategy for helping to achieve a stable climate in the future, knowing where our emissions are coming from is a necessary first step. The Senate has gone on record in favor of such a registry in the last Congress and again in this Congress.

With time so short in this Congress, frankly, I am not optimistic that we will be able to revisit the issue, but I hope the developments in Russia will drive home the need to start a real debate on a proactive climate policy, and we need to start taking even modest steps to address this extremely important issue.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Florida.

#### AFTERMATH OF FLORIDA HURRICANES

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, I want to give a report to the Senate on the aftermath of our State having been hit by four hurricanes and the recovery efforts that are coming along, and, since the Senate is planning to recess at the end of this week for some number of weeks until after the election, when we will come back in a lameduck session, it is all the more important that we get appropriated the \$10.2 billion that has been requested by the White House for emergency hurricane relief so that all of this emergency relief that is going on can continue.

That is what I want to report to the Senate, having been in Florida this weekend, having been with the volunteers, with FEMA, with the State people, and with the local governments. It is amazing how everybody is pitching in and working together. Yet the hard reality of some parts of our State having been hit by three hurricanes, and especially along the Middle Eastern coast, what is called the treasure coast of Florida, having been hit at almost identically the same place by two major hurricanes, having winds sustained at 120 miles per hour when it hit the coast, with gusts up to 135 miles an hour, naturally people are reeling, they

are tired and, in some cases, their patience is running out.

For example, in several mobile home parks I visited this weekend, there are people who cannot inhabit their home. The home is literally destroyed. So where are they staying? Some people are literally staying in tents in their front yards because the temporary housing that is supplied by FEMA is being delayed in the delivery. Once the temporary house is delivered, and it is usually in the form of a small trailer, it is set up usually in the driveway of the home so the homeowner can oversee the complete dismantling of the destroyed home and its removal, or the rebuilding and repair of the home if it is salvageable. In many other cases, people are staying with friends or with family, but they are being delayed in the process of rebuilding their lives until FEMA gets in the trailers.

I was told in one place that was hard hit—it is in south Brevard County, right at the Brevard County-Indian County river line, near the Sebastian River. It is a huge mobile home park called Barefoot Bay. Brevard County is my home county. One can image what 120-mile-an-hour winds do to a bunch of mobile homes. Let me tell you what it did. One could surely see the difference between the mobile homes constructed after the new standards imposed after the monster hurricane, Hurricane Andrew, hit Florida 12 years ago, and one can see what 120-mile-an-hour winds do to a mobile home that was not built according to those standards.

The little pieces of wood that form the ceiling of a mobile home are not very thick or wide. Does anyone think those old construction standards for mobile homes, with a little piece of wood that is a truss for a roof, is going to withstand 120-mile-an-hour winds whipping around when the ceiling is not very thick or very wide? It did exactly what one would expect—it absolutely ripped them up.

Another one of the lessons we are learning is that the new building codes are working. As I flew in helicopters across the barrier islands, when that wall of water came, as well as the 145-mile-an-hour winds on the first hurricane, Hurricane Charley, from that Army National Guard helicopter looking down at the barrier islands, one could clearly see what was constructed according to the new building codes because it was standing and relatively intact and what was old construction because it was history.

That scene was replicated after the third hurricane, Hurricane Ivan, that hit the barrier island up in Pensacola beach. It was the same scene out of the window of an Army National Guard helicopter: The new building codes are working.

My message to the Senate, my plea, my begging is that by the end of this week when we leave Washington, we have to have passed at the bare minimum the \$10.2 billion request which is